Trouble in the Big Corn Products Company.

HOUNDED BY STANDARD OIL

Shares Depressed to One-Tenth Their Value.

THE BILL ALLEGES CONSPIRACY

Declares an Absolute Monopoly Has Been Created and Involves the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

CHICAGO. Ill., May 4.-The Chicago Real Estate, Loan and Trust Company reorganization of the Corn Products Company under the direction of for the plants of the company in this state. The court is also asked to enjoin the Corn Products Company, the Corn Products Refining Company and the Glucose Sugar Recompanies from selling or conveying to the Corn Products Refining Company any property now in the name of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company.

After reciting the history of the formation of the Corn Products Company, it is set forth in the bill that 51 per cent of the stock of the Corn Products Company is held in the name of E. T. Belford and his associates, who the bill declares are "commonly known as the Standard Oil people.'

Story of the Conspiracy. Prior to January 1, 1906, it is averred in

the bill. C. H. Matthlessen, Norman B. Ream, William W. Heaton, Joy Morton, J. B. Greenhut, C. L. Glass, E. A. Matthiessen, W. J. Calhoun, W. T. Gorman, T.B. Wagner, H. C. Herget, T. P. Kingsford and F. C. Sherwood, as officers and directors of the Corn Products Company, combined with the "Standard Oil people" who were officers and directors of the New York Glucose Company to defraud the complaining company of its stock.

"The methods of the conspiracy," it is said in the bill, "included the formation of said in the bill, "included the formation of a corporation known as the Corn Products Refining Company, owned by C. H. Matthlessen, Norman B. Ream and others, whose names, with the exception of B. T. Bedford, have not been learned. As part of the conspiracy, C. H. Matthlessen and his codirectors, gave B. T. Bedford and his associates control of the Corn Products Company. sociates control of the Corn Products Company, with all its trade secrets and fac-

"It is asserted that the stockholders of the Corn Products Company were discouraged as much as possible by such reports, as would induce them to sell out or transfer

Fradulent Stock Sales.

The bill further declares "from the beginning the company has been subjected to attacks by the Standard Oil Company. One method was the construction of a factory for the New York Glucose Company by Bedford and his associates. This method failed, and it was then attempted to buy the stock of Corn Products Company by depreciating the stock value by sales of large quantities of stock on different ex-changes in immense amounts, and buying it in again at a lower figure. The \$50,-000,000 of common stock was cut down by false sales to one-tenth of its sup-posed value, while \$30,000,000 of pre-ferred stock was depreciated to one-quarter of its par value. Some days nearly the full amount of the entire stock issue was sold, although the sales were false and fraudulent."

"Is an Absolute Monopoly." Other steps in the alleged conspiracy are

declared in the bill to have been the purchase of the Wagner factory in Lake county, Illinois, and the St. Louis factory at St. Louis, Mo. The bill then declares "the conspirators are now planning to cause all of the properties and business of the Corn Products Company to be transferred to the Corn Products Refining Company, and permanently destroy the value of the stock held by us. The market for glucose, starch and by-products has been allowed to fall as far as possible into the hands of the factories owned by Matthlessen, Bedford and others, and an absolute monopoly has been created. The new company is fixing prices to suit itself, and the public must pay whatever Bedford and his Standard Oil friends It is further declared that the payment of quarterly dividends have ceased and that

the stock has been fraudulently taken from all exchanges. In conclusion the bill declares that the Corn Products Refining Company is a trust

operating in opposition to the laws of Illi-nois, and the court is asked to take action in the premises.

AMERICA NOT ALL BAD.

Chancellor MacCracken Replies to Man Who Says U. S. is Lawless.

NEW YORK, May 4.-Chancellor Mac-Cracken of the New York University made the hit of the evening at the annual dinner of the public school lecture corps at the Hotel Astor Thursday night when he sailed into one of the speakers who had preceded him, and who had declared that America

Chancellor MacCracken was introduced by Toastmaster John Bancroft Devins as the man who believed in President Roosevelt's motto: "Be faithful, and after death you will be famous," and more along the same line.

"I am much obliged for this advertise ment," returned Mr. MacCracken. "It saves me from the necessity of telling you how many readers and subscribers I have. This is an age of overaggeration. We have just had an instance of such exaggeration in the speech of the man who would send the public school lecturers out to tell the newly arrived that the country is corrupt. I protest against such exaggeration.
It appeals to class feeling and to prejudice.
I should feel I had been derelict in my duty if I let this occasion go by without de nouncing the man who says in effect that the state that chooses for governor such a man as Charles E. Hughes is more tyran-nized over than Russia and that Theodore Roosevelt is a greater tyrant than the

Among the other speakers of the evening were Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, supervisor of the public school lecture system; John M. Greene, vice president of the board of education; Edward Lauterbach, A. Emerson Palmer, secretary of the board of education; Charles P. Fagnani of the Union Theological Seminary and Dr. Donald Sage

Runaways Found in Abandoned Pit.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 4.-The two New York city runaway boys, John McWilliams Wylle, the fifteen-year-old son of the Rev. Dr. Wylie of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, and Sylvester Gutilius of 355 Central Park West, who have been missing from home since last Friday, have been living in a cave in the Pennsylvania mountains near Mill Rift, a summer resort. Wylle was recognized and restored to his father Thursday afternoon, and he and his companion, Gutilius, returned to the city yesterday with Dr. Wylie. The identity of the boys was made by J. F. Maloney, post-master and merchant at Mill Rift, who rec-ognized them from descriptions in the New York newspapers.

ALLEGED MURDER HEARING

SHOOTING OF LOUIS LEDDEN UN-DER INVESTIGATION.

Witnesses Examined Today by Prose cuting Attorney at the Alexandria County Jail.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 4, 1907. Commonwealth Attorney Crandal Macket of Alexandria county was today engaged in examining witnesses who are detained at the county jail in connection with the murder of Louis Ledden of Washington by George Garrett, colored, also of Washingten, which occurred Thursday afternoon last in an alleged "dope" joint at Rosslyn Alexandria county. At a late hour this afternoon four of the eight witnesses had been examined and two of them were re leased on their own recognizance. Six others

The examination today tended to show. it is said, that it will be an exceedingly hard matter for the commonwealth to prove that the murder was a deliberate one. Not any of those examined could tell who conducts the establishment where the shooting is said to have occurred, and all claimed they did not witness the murder. Notwithstanding the reticence of the witnesses, the commonwealth attorney expects to prove that the shooting of Ledden

was deliberate.

The taking of testimony was begun about 11 o'clock this morning in the office of the jailer. The first witness examined was Morris Chambers, colored, who lives at No. 2 Rummage court southeast, Washington. He told of a visit he made to the place the afternoon of the murder, when he had a letter addressed to "G.," which was given to him by a Washington man named Brown. Chambers stated that Brown had informed him the letter and the lett him the letter was worth \$200. He said that after entering the place he saw the body of Ledden, and he kept the letter. There was, he said, a ticket in the letter requesting that before delivering the letter to "G." he should secure a signature for it. Chambers was released.

Admits Use of Cocaine.

John Sedgwick, colored, of 2730 P street northwest, Washington, driving a pie wagon, told of having made visits to the resort. He said he used cocaine and it made him feel "dumfounded." He also stated that he visited the place for the purpose of giving Garrett, who he said was a friend of his, pies. Sedgwick denied knowledge of what occurred in the place. He described the ment as they were stated in yesterday's

A rigid and searching examination of Margaret Landon, twenty-four years of age, of 2821 Sherman avenue northwest, threw but little light on the case. The witness said her name prior to her marriage was Margaret Hartman, and that she was married in Philadelphia December 10, 1906. She said she was in the kitchen of the establisment the afternoon of the murder, and departed immediately afterward upon the suggestion of "G." Witness said she and departed immediately afterward upon the suggestion of "G." Witness said she didn't know that a murder had been com-mitted until she was informed by two girls

who were on the road.

Ledden, she said, entered the establishment and shook hands with all in the place.

All engaged afterward, she said, in singing.

Garrett, she said, told her after the shoot-Garrett, she said, told her after the shooting that he was fooling with a "fellow" and believed he had shot him. Margaret was released after signing her statement, which had been written by Attorney

Hillman Temple, colored, of Washington was examined late this afternoon. His examination disclosed but little of importance. The six others who are held will, it is thought, not be released until after the trial. Garrett will be given a preliminary hearing early next week.

When seen this morning in his cell, Gar-

rett stated that he did not care to discuss

BONA FIDE CIRCULATION OF THE EVENING AND SUNDAY STAR.

The sworn statement below shows that the circulation of THE STAR is what it is claimed to be. Tho circulation of THE STAR for the week, including and combining its evening and Sunday morning issues, is the largest, the best and the only sworn detailed circulation of each day, covering all issues, in the District of Columbia.

In both its evening and Sunday morning issues it has a larger carrier delivery circulation into the homes of Washington than any other two local papers combined. THE SUNDAY STAR viewed

separately has the largest, the best and the only sworn circulation in the District of Columbia Fifteen thousand of THE STAR'S

regular subscribers take no other Washington paper whatever in their homes, depending upon THE STAR alone for news and adver-

THE STAR, daily and Sunday, thoroughly covers the local advertising field, reaching all classes of Washington purchasers, rich and poor alike, in their homes, on every day in the week, at an hour when they have the time and inclination to read a newspaper.

	30,410
UNDAY, April 28, 1907	34,220
IONDAY, April 29, 1907	35,797
TUESDAY, April 30, 1907	35.763
VEDNESDAY, May 1, 1907	36.026
THURSDAY, May 2, 1907	36.030
RIDAY May 3, 1907	35,667
Total for the week	251,719
Average	35,960

I solemnly swear that the above statement represents only the number of copies of THE EVENING and SUNDAY STAR circulated during the seven days ending May 3, 1907-that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona fide purchasers or subscribers-and that the copies so counted are not returnable to or remain in the office unsold, except in the case of Sunday papers sent to out-of-town agents only, from whom a few returns of unsold papers have not yet been received.

Business Manager. The Evening Star Newspaper Com-

J. WHIT. HERRON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fourth day of May, A.D. 1907. E. E. RAMEY,

Gale Blew Over the Columbia's Course.

GREENS BUT FAIRLY FAST

Defeat of Dalzell by Harban the Morning's Feature.

MANY DROPPED FROM HANDICAP

Results in the Semi-Finals in the Four Sixteens and the Consolation,

A full-fledged gale blew over the Columbia Golf Club's course during match play in the semi-finals today, and as a result high scores were the rule rather than the exception. The greens were fairly fast, but it was a mighty poor day for a long game. The feature of the morning play was the defeat of Sam Dalzell by W. S. Harban, 6 up and 5 to play. Mr. Harban will meet A. S. Mattingly in the finals this afternoon Mr. Mattingly's card follows:

Mr. Harban's card follows:

There were 108 entries in the handicap match, but the high wind kept many golf-ers off the course. Most of those who did go out failed to turn in their cards.

go out failed to turn in their cards.

The respit in the semi-finals follow:
First sixteen—A. S. Mattingly, Columbia,
beat Allan Lard, Columbia, 3 and 2; W. S.
Harban, Columbia, beat Sam Dalzell,
Chevy Chase, 6 and 5.
Second sixteen—James Baird, Columbia,
beat E. F. Ladd, Chevy Chase, 4 and 3; E.
B. Eynon, Columbia, beat Richard Baldwin, Wilmington, 1 up, 21 holes.
Third sixteen—A. B. Shelton, Columbia,
beat R. B. Brown, Columbia, 4 and 3; John
Smith McAdams, Columbia, beat J. D. beat R. B. Brown, Columbia, 4 and 3; John Smith McAdams, Columbia, beat J. D. Smallwood, Columbia, 2 up. Fourth sixteen—P. E. Brengle, Columbia, beat S. F. Greenwalt, Columbia, 1 up. 19 holes; Samuel Harris, Bannockburn, beat E. A. Guihrie, Pasadena, Cal., 3 and 1.

Consolation—First sixteen—C. W. Noyes, Woodland, beat E. E. Mitchell Wilmington, D. Sanford, Columbia, 5 and 3.
Consolation—Second sixteen—F. V. Pyle,
Columbia, beat W. F. Ham, Chevy Chase,
3 and 2; J. J. Morrow beat W. I. Lembkey,

The Second Round.

About the first tee and other parts of the lawn yesterday afternoon were seated a number of parties which included many ladies who had come out to see the good work being done upon the course by some of the golfers. As the air was inviting, and the sun shining brightly, the lawn was an especially pleasant place to sit and watch the golfing. It was nearly 3 o'clock before the last of those engaged in the first round had finished, but short-Harban-Mattingly Match.

In the second round in the first sixteen Dr. Lee Harban and A. S. Mattingly were pitted against each other, and in the end the latter won by two up. At the first ee Harban drove off in the lead, and after halving the first four holes in 4, 4, 5 and 5, respectively. Mattingly took the fifth in three, while Harban took one more. Mattingly made this hole in a ten-foot put that was a beauty. The sixth and seventh they halved in two fours, but Mattingly was on to his game and won the eighth in four, or one more than his opponent. Thus at the ninth Mattingly was two up on his opponent. The first hole on the return went to Mattingly in the Park Mattingly in the part of the Mattingly in the park of the part of the par to Mattingly in three. Dr. Harban then went into win and took the eleventh and twelfth in three and five, Mattingly taking one more on each hole. They halved the thirteenth in three and Mattingly won the ourteenth in four. Harban took the fifteenth in three, making Mattingly one up. They halved the sixteenth in five and Mattingly took the seventeenth in six, win-ning. The eighteenth was halved in four.

The cards were as follows: Mattingly...... 4 4 5 5 3 4 4 4 6—39 Harban...... 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 6—41

In-Mattingly....... 3 4 6 3 4 4 5 6 4-39-78 Harban...... 4 8 5 3 5 3 5 7 4-39-86

The Afternoon's Results.

The matches resulted as follows: First sixteen-A. S. Mattingly, Columbia, beat L. L. Harban, Columbia, 2 and 1. A. Lard, Columbia, beat G. C. Lafferty, Chevy Chase, 2 and 1. W. S. Harban, Columbia, beat W. R. Tuckerman, Chevy Chase, 1 up. S. Dalzell, Chevy Chase, beat W. A. Hill-S. Dalzell, Chevy Chase, beat W. A. Hill-yer, Columbia, 6 and 4.
Second sixteen—E. B. Eynon, Columbia, beat E. D. Carusi, Columbia, 4 and 3. R. Baldwin, Wilmington, beat W. E. Danforth, Columbia, 4 and 3. E. F. Ladd, Chevy Chase, beat T. P. Moran, Columbia, 4 and

3. James Baird, Columbia, beat L. S. Fristoe, Columbia, 5 and 4.

Third sixteen—A. B. Shelton, Columbia, beat M. G. Beaman, Columbia, 5 and 4. D. H. McAdam, Columbia, beat J. E. McLeran, Chevy Chase, 4 and 2. G. T. Smallwood, Columbia, beat D. F. Weaver, Columbia, 2 up. R. B. Brown, Columbia, beat C. C. Van Leer, Bannockburn, 1 up, 19 holes. Fourth sixteen—P. E. Brengle, Columbia, beat C. H. Johnson, Columbia, 4 and 3. F. Greenwalt, Columbia, beat G. E. Lewis, Columbia, 1 up, 19 holes. L. Harris, Bannockburn, beat J. M. Thurston, Columbia, 8 and 6. E. A. Guthrle, Pasadina, beat G. oe. Columbia, 5 and 4.

8 and 6. E. A. Guthrle, Pasadina, beat G. T. Hough, Columbia, 3 and 1. Shortly after the first sixteen entered upon the second round G. B. Adams in the first consolation forfelted to J. C. Davidson,

as did Dr. L. B. Swormstead, who allowed W. F. Ham a victory by defaulting. The Consolation, first sixteen-E. E. Mitchell, Columbia, beat G. A. Weaver, Columbia, 1 up. C. W. Noyes, Woodland, beat E. S. Duvall, jr., Columbia, 2 and 1. H. V. Sandford, Columbia, beat T. Leslie, Columbia,

Consolation, second sixteen—F. B. Pyle, Columbia, beat A. Winter, Columbia, 2 and 1. J. J. Morrow, Columbia, beat W. J. Mc-Nally, Columbia, 2 and 1. W. J. Lembkey, beat H. Oliphant, Chevy Chase

WAR AGAINST MOSQUITOES.

Baltimore Householders Ordered to Use Coal Oil Liberally. BALTIMORE, Md., May 4.-Under pen

alty of a fine all Baltimore householders are

required under a new law which went into effect Thursday to aid in ridding the city of mosquitoes. The police are distributing eards to householders having printed on them the ordinance, its provisions and directions for pouring coal oil in sinks, cesspools and other water-receiving receptacles. "I hardly believe there will be any trouble in having the ordinance enforced in the better class of residential districts," said Chief of Police Farnan. "But there will, of course, be some trouble in the foreign districts and among the ignorant class of colored householders. I have instructed the district captains to see that their men make regular canvasses of the houses and yards on their posts and to keep their eyes open for those who do not obey the ordinance. If such cases are found warrants will be sworn out by the policemen who make the complaint, or by officials of the health department, with whom we are cooperating in trying to exterminate the mosquito." of colored householders. I have instructed The city health department will have all the swamps in the lower sections of the city treated with the oil process.

The Escanaba (Mich.) Manufacturing Company's woodenware plant, one of the largest of its kind in the country, was damaged tertaining.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE

ARRIVAL HERE OF WIENER MAENNERGESANG VEREIN.

All arrangements for the reception in this city next Monday afternoon of the Wiener Maennergesang Verein were completed today by George W. Spier, chairman; F. A. Jorss and John Waldman, the committee of the Washington Saengerbund. The com-mittee conferred with Baron Hengelmuller, the Austrian ambassador, and with Secretary Loeb, and the entire program for His Designation for Members of the the day was agreed upon. Word was received by Chairman Spier today that the Hamburg-American liner Oceana, which was chartered for the transatlantic voyage of the Viennese singers, arrived at Sandy

Hook this morning. The special train bringing the Vienna society to Washington will reach the local Pennsylvania railroad station at 1:15 o'clock Monday afternoon, where it will be met by the reception committee of the Washington Saengerbund and by a representative of the Austrian ambassador. Carriages will be waiting, and in them the visitors will be transported around-the Capitol, and thence along Pennsylvania avenue to the White House, where they will be received in the east room by President Roosevelt.

In the East Room.

For the musical portion of the reception at the White House the singers will take position in the northeast corner of the east room, the guests in the southwest corner and the President and his party in the center. Afterward Baron Hengelmuller will introduce the members of the Maennerge-sang Verein to President Roosevelt.

Leaving the White House, the visitors will proceed in carriages along Connecticut avenue to Dupont Circle, and return to the New Willard Hotel by way of Massachusetts avenue, passing the German and Austrian embassies on the way.

Because the party of 450 members of the Vienna Society includes a member of the Austrian supreme court, the presidents of universities and colleges of that country and several government officials, invitations have been issued for the reception at the Willard to members of the United States Supreme Court, officials of the local colleges and the members of the diplomatic corps. After the reception the party will be escorted to the Pennsylvania depot to return tot New York at 6:40 o'clock. The Marine Band will be present at the station and it will play the national airs of Aus-tria and the United States. Just before the train starts the Maennergesang will sing one of the native Austrian farewell

TO ENFORCE CONTRACT.

Proceedings for Completion of Purchase of Specified Property.

Proceedings were instituted in the equity side of the Supreme Court of the District today by Robert M. McBride against Mary K. Von Ringharz and others, to compel the specific performance of an alleged agreement to sell lots 4 and 5 in square 251, improved by houses 1317 and 1319 New York avenue northwest, for the sum of

The bill, filed by Attorneys Wilton J Lambert and Daniel W. Baker on behalf of Mr. McBride, sets forth that the defendants are the owners of the property referred to; that the defendant, Mary K. Von Ringharz, is entitled to a life interest therein and the other defendants are seized and possessed of the remainder; that they hold the property under the will of Susan W. Reily, deceased, and are all of are.

of age.
Complainant entered into an agreemen' March 28 last with Leigh Robinson, it is stated, who is alleged to be the agent and attorney for the defendants, to purchase the property for the sum of \$90,000 net, and paid on account of the purchase price the sum of \$500, being entitled to sixty days within which to conclude the purchase. The terms of sale were to be \$25,-000 cash, and the balance in deferred payments secured upon the property.

It is alleged that the contract provided for an application to be made to the court under the code to authorize some party to

be designated as trustee to convey property to the purchaser, owing to the fact of the outstanding life interest. Complainant avers that having tendered himself ready to comply with the terms of sale, he was informed that the parties did not intend to abide by the contract, and were in active negotiations with other parties for a sale. parties for a sale. The property referred to has a frontage

of about fifty feet on New York avenue, and runs through to H street on the

RALLY AT SALEM.

Union and Confederate Veterans at Monument Unveiling. FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 4, 1907.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the day on which the famous Jersey "Yahoos" regiment, the 23d Infantry, fought its great est battle, at Salem Church, Va., and for this reason it was chosen as the date of the annual reunion. The field on which the regiment fought at Salem Church was purchased and presented to the regiment by Gen. Grubb, and it is there that the regimental monument has been erected. Today a shaft to the members of the regiment who fell in battle there forty years ago was unveiled in the presence of both Union and confederate veterans who fought in the engagement.

The exercises took place at noon. The old soldiers and their families, together with the commissioners and Geh. Grubb's son, arrived in Fredericksburg at 6 o'clock in the morning. Carriages conveyed the party to Salem Church, a distance of about

The unveiling exercises were elaborate and impressive. Opening with music by the Fredericksburg Military Band, they were followed by prayer and addresses, Rev. William Tabbott of Asbury Park, N. J., chaplain of the regiment, officiating in the devotional feature. The address of welcome was delivered by Judge John T.

welcome was delivered by Judge John T. Goolrick of Fredericksburg.

E. Burd Grubb, jr., the general's only son, unveiled the monument. He is the regiment's mascot. Gen. Grubb presented the shaft to the state of New Jersey, and Edmund Wilson of Red Bank, N. J., representing Gov. Stokes, accepted it for the Two camps of the confederate veterans

took part in the exercises.

The monument bears a tablet to the mem-The monument bears a tablet to the memory of the Alabama boys. One is to the memory of the 23d New Jersey Volunteers who fell in battle there for the Union. Another tablet is in honor of the act of the legislature of New Jersey directing the monument's erection, the names of the governor, speaker of the house and the president of the senate appearing. The fourth tablet has a bas-relief of Gen. Grubb's head taken from a photograph Grubb's head, taken from a photograph produced a few days before the battle of Salem Church, the inscription being "Our

BERLIN, May 4.-It has been unofficially announced that Professor Curtius, who edited the memoirs of the late Prince Chlodwig von Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, exchancellor of Germany, had resigned the presidency of the Protestant consistory of Alsace because Emperor William snubbed

Incurred the Emperor's Dislike.

him during his recent visit to Strassburg. Prince Herman von Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the lieutenant of the emperor in the two imperial provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, has answered the protest of the local Protestant clergy against the affront the emperor offered to Prof. Curtius, in refusing to invite him to a banquet, by writing a letter admitting that his majesty struck the professor's name from the list of guests because of the publication of the Hohenlohe memoirs, "with indiscretions which necessarily wounded the emperor's feetings." The letter contained a pointed intimation that it was time for Curtius to resign.

Tennyson Reading. The assembly hall of the M Street High School was crowded last evening with pu-pils and parents who had assembled to hear Miss Mary P. Burvill in a reading from Tennyson. She was assisted by Mr. France Glenn and a quartet composed of pupils of the school, who sang songs from Tenny-son. The program proved to be highly en-

Dairyman's Attitude Toward Agitation of Milk Question.

ALARMISTS AND THEORISTS

Commission.

ISSUE AS PRODUCER SEES IT

F. R. Horner Discusses Practical Dairy Sanitation-Objects to the Atti-

tude of Dr. Wiley.

Actively resenting the implication drawn from the remarks of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the division of chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, at a recent meeting of the pure milk commission at the District building, that the milk dealers are opposed to publicity in discussion of the milk question, F. R. Horner, a prominent producer and a member of the commission, today furnished to The Star a full copy of his letter to the commission, in which he took strenuous exception to the course pursued in agitation of the problem. Mr. Horner's attitude, as he expresses it, is that the theories advanced by other members of the commission, who are not dairy-men or experienced in handling either cows or their products, will be found impractical and impossible of execution in the daily conduct of business. The letter inspired lively debate when it was presented at the meeting of the commission. It reads, in full, as follows:

Mr. Horner's Letter.

"As a member of the milk commission appointed by the Commissioners some weeks ago to investigate and propose means for improving the milk supply in the city of Washington, permit me to present to the milk commission and the publle my views on the subject from a practi-cal standpoint. I have had over twenty years' experience as a milk producer in Virginia and as a milk dealer in this city. I think, therefore, that I am qualified as a practical dairyman to speak as one having knowledge of cows and milk, and how it should be handled both on the farm and at the dairy in the city in order to obtain the most satisfactory results to "I desire to confine my remarks under

Temperature of milk. "Certified milk.

"Pasteurized milk.
"Municipal dairy. "Reasonable regulations.

Temperature of Milk.

"At the meeting of the commission held April 17, 1907, I believe it was the sense of the meeting that milk should not be cooled above the maximum temperature of fifty degrees My juagment tells me this temperature is too low by at least eight or ten degrees and that fifty-eight or sixty degrees is low enough to reduce the milk to keep it perfectly sweet, provided that the milk is cooled immediately after being taken from the individual cow. It will stake my reputation as a dairyman that milk cooled to sixty degrees immediately after milking each cow, and havin; the cans properly jacketed, could be shipped one hundred miles with perfect safety, or in other words, if milk handled in that way could reach the dairy within four or five hours after milking, it would stay swee forty-eight to seventy-two hours, provided also that the milk was properly handled by being kept in ice chests after it reaches the dairy.

"There is not one farmer in fifty who could cool his milk to fifty degrees, as it would mean that he would be compelled to provide an ice house or cold storage facilities, and in this climate it is practically impossible for a farmer to have these things, unless he goes to a great de:l of additional expense, which he could not afford to do at the present prices re-ceived for milk, and no one would be

"The difficulty we are laboring under in a large number of cases is this: The pro-ducer milks his whole herd before starting to cool, consequently the harm has been done by the animal heat remaining in the milk too long before cooling. No matter if it is afterwards cooled down to forty or even thirty degrees, after the animal heat has remained in the milk so long a time the harm is done, and as soon as the temperature commences to rise after delivery to the consumer, then the fermentation takes place. If the producer is compelled to cool his milk to fifty degrees the people in general must suffer, as the expense falls on the public in that event, as the price of the milk would have to be greatly increased in order to provide the means for the farmer to use ice or cold

Daily Examination for Certification. "Certified milk would probably be good | if the cow could be inspected before each milking, but who is to bear the expense of inspectors to be at each milking to see that each cow is in perfect condition when milked. It is all right for those when milked. It is all right for those who wish to pay extra, but to make it a regulation or to have the doctors scare the mothers so that they feel they are neglecting their infants by not using certified milk is not right.

"If the milk be analyzed daily and in-

spectors go to the farms only periodically to inspect the cows, I would like to know how the health officer can certify that this wilk is all right and fit for use under these conditions. We all know that a cow may be in good condition at night, but in the now have our periodical inspections, under the direction of the health department, and it is doing a great deal of good. The only proper way, as I said, for certified milk to be an absolutely sure test that the milk is pure, is to have each-eow inspected by a conscientious inspector, who has knowledg of the subject, each time a cow is milked then to have the milk properly cooled immediately, then have each can of milk analyzed before distributing, which is utterly impracticable and would be an absolute impossibility under the present conditions. tions and at the present prices of milk.
"If the milk is handled in a sanitary
manner both by the producers and dealers,
and generally speaking that is the case now (there are exceptions, no doubt, and always will be), the public would receive pure milk as nature intended it to be used, but if it is the idea of the commission to have a herd of cattle inspected only once a month, then certified milk will not be certified milk will not be certified. fied milk except in name, as a cow may be well at one milking and unwell at another and its milk then would not be fit for use, and the certificate would be misleading. Problem of Pasteurization.

"The suggestion has been made by som

of the physicians and theorists that all milk should be pasteurized before being sent to the consumer. This is another mistake from a practical standpoint and should not be made obligatory upon the dairymen, because it is only a loophole for people to use milk that is unfit for use and should not be sold at all. Pasteurized milk does not agree with every one. It takes certain qualities out of the milk, which are not unhealthy, or, in other words, the majority of people prefer the natural tasts of the unhealthy, or, in other words, the majority of people prefer the natural taste of the milk, and those of the public who desire to have the milk pasteurized should be taught to pasteurize the milk in their own homes, and I think the problem would then be solved and the public benefited, but if all milk, by law, should be pasteurized, in my opinion, the public in general would suffer.

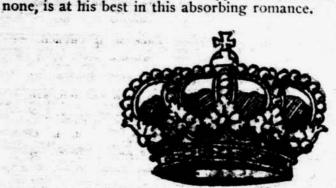
Municipal Dairy.

tion by the 'tablishment of a municipal without any grounds therefor. This is a propriated it to his own use.

The Malefactor

By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM. Author of "The Yellow Crayon," etc.

This thrilling story will be run serially in The Sunday Star through May and June. Mr. Oppenheim, whose fame is second to



Self-made Monarchs

By LEONARD LINDSEY.

Raja Brook of Sarawak. Simply a sturdy, uncompromising Englishman. He made up his mind he would like to be a ruler. It was a mere incident to slip round the earth. In the doing of it he found a country that needed him, and he founded a permanent kingdom. An Irishman, one O'Keefe, did the same thing and became a king. So did a Mr. Koch, and likewise an uneasy Scotchman. It's all a unique and true narrative.

The Salisbury Assizes By H. B. Marriott Watson

How a highwayman temporarily put a judge out of business and occupied the bench himself.

The Work on the Great St. Bernard By William G. Fitz-Gerald

> Where life and death are in close touch the greater part of the year. A wonderful story of the monks and their intelligent dogs.

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When Caribou Joe is met by "Shorty" the former greets him with, "You're one of them bunkum fellers. Scat!" Very funny.

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The kind of men who go to railroad wrecks. The life they lead and how they accomplish results in their weird calls.

The Breakdown Gang

By Day Allen Willey

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Where the hero is helped by his Irish-Spanish friends to do some risky masquerading. The Social Side of the Circus

By "Tody" Hamilton A peep behind the canvas walls of the dressing room, where there are more married couples, "Tody" says, than in any other business.

Among Other Contributions Are: A Modern Samson,

Half Hours in the Garden, Household Hints,

Embroidery Designs.

Disunited in Unity

An English noble family at odds over the house of lords.

Read The Sunday Star

dairy, but if milk was sold to the consumer at the same prices that now prevail it would be an immense expense to the municipality and the business could not by any means be made self-supporting. Peobe in good condition at night, but in the morning she may be all wrong, and it is utterly impracticable, in my judgment, to certify milk under these conditions, as a certificate would amount to nothing. We certificate would amount to nothing under these conditions under the would be impracticable to consider such a thing unless a large fund should be paid in by individual subscriptions to keep the price of milk down to its present rate.

Reasonable Regulations. "Finally, I desire to say a few words

concerning the regulations. The regulations properly enforced, in my judgment, are entirely sufficient for the protection of the public, and are now more strict than is absolutely necessary for protection. Reasonable regulations should be made upon reasonable probabilities and not upon theories alone. They should be carried out by inspectors who are just men and of good judgment.

"As to the proposed regulation that the

health officer should be authorized to publish the list of dairies from which the milk supply is drawn, giving the daily rating of each dairy, the chemical composition and the bacteria account of the samples, I desire to say this principle is entirely wrong tunnel, two detectives and two fugitives and would be promoting the interests of fought a running pistol duel Thursday private concerns and placing too much morning, and after a desperate fight at private concerns and placing too much power in the hands of the health officer to the detriment of his competitors at this time. The health officer now has the power to revoke permits, and if the milk is dangerous and unfit for sale, it is his duty to do so, and by proper inspection this milk can be tested, and the dairies are always open for inspection at all times to any of the District officials who have authority. If I thought, as some of the theorists claim, thought, as some of the theorists claim, that we were killing children with our milk, then all dairies should be closed by the health officer, and I would without compulsion quit this business at once.

"I am advised by reliable milk producers that they are very similar to the computation of the c

that they are very tired of having unreasonable regulations forced upon them, and before they will submit to further impositions they will go out of the business entirely, and also as a result of this continued agitation and the strict regulations that are now in force there have been say. "Theoretically it would sound like a good thing to have everything done by government inspectors, government cattle and government handling at the city end, and have all the regulations that have been subjected to. The public in general must suggested by the theorists put into opera-

very important question not only to the

Fashion Notes,

very important question not only to the dairymen, but to the public when the lives of our children and our families are at stake.

"I am speaking now from facts as I see them, and I now have a number of customers who are afraid to use milk because of existing agitation and are suffering ats moment from the need of milk for their children and families The public at this time is living in fear of some dreadful disease that might befall them through the use of milk.

"Let us go about this milk question in the right way and not have so much said about the question. It is wrong. The producers will become more dissatisfied, and will select some other means of a livelihood, and I predict, if the agitation does not cease,

I predict, if the agitation does not cease, there will be a milk famine in this city, the like of which has never been known before, and the public will then be the sufferer.

"I trust I have not offended anyone in this statement, as I have not meant offense, I do not consider this a personal matter, but a very important public question, and what I have said is from my own practical experience. I have the interests of the community at heart."

PISTOL BATTLE IN TUNNEL.

Detectives Pursued and Captured Two Fugitives in New York. the darkness of the New York Central

NEW YORK, May 4.-Plunging through close quarters the men were overcome and captured. James Connolly and John Collins were the men taken. Their captors were Detectives Mugge and Campbell of the East 51st street station, who saw the men enter the hallway of a furnishing goods store at No. 902 3d avenue and run out, frightened by the barking of a buildog.

To Serve Sentence.

Efforts of the friends of James B. Kane, the young postal clerk who entered a plea of guilty April 1 to an indictment charging him with rifling the mail, to secure for him a pardon from President Roosevelt have proved unavailing. Kane, who has been on ball since sentence was imposed, was taken into court yesterday and Justice Stafford directed that he be sent to Moundsville to begin the service of his sentence of one year and one day. Kane, it is alleged, ri-fied letters on January 11, 1906, during his employment in the postal service, and from